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AMIN. TUROCY & CALVIN, LLP			RAYYAN, SUSAN F	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/802,909	MILIC-FRAYLING ET AL.
	Examiner Susan F. Rayyan	Art Unit 2167

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 July 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed July 20, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues prior art of record does not teach percentage of content type as compared to total content in a linked document. Brown does teach this limitation at column 8, lines 20-45 as determining the percentage of broken links and displaying to the user to make informed decisions about which links to follow , claimed content type equates to links.

Applicant argues Brown (US 6,356,908) does not teach providing the percentage in a thumbnail view. Brown does teach this limitation (see column 8, lines 20-45 as determining the percentage of broken links (equates to percentage of content type) and displaying to the user and column 9, lines 67, thumbnail)

DETAILED ACTION

2. Claims 1-29 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent Number 6,363,377 issued to Dina Kravets et al ("Kravets") in view of US Patent Number 6,134,548 issued to Edward Gottsman et al ("Gottsman") in view of US Patent Number 6,405,192 issued to Michael Wayne Brown ("Brown").

As per independent claim 1, Kravets teaches a system that facilitates search query results (see Abstract), comprising:

a client-side receiving component that accepts at least one query result from at least one search service (column 11, line 65, bridging to column 12, line 1 and Figure 1A,

Reference Numbers 18, 30, receiving search results); and

a client-side processing component that provides ... query result information derived from the query result accepted by the client-side receiving component (column 4, lines 20-21, display results of the search and column 7, lines 49-65, user votes negatively on a cluster of his informational needs then the system re-clusters the remaining documents).

Kravets does not explicitly teach user-dependent. Gottsman discloses the claimed user-dependent (each active user intention is given a Nickname which is the displayed name the user sees on the screen, column 35, lines 50-57, Figures 12-14). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Kravets with user-dependent to customize the content to show only the content that relates to a particular intention (column 35, lines 37-40).

Kravets in view of Gottsman do not explicitly teach the user dependent query information includes an indication of percentage of content type as compared to total content type within at least one linked document in the query result , wherein the percentage is at least ...displayed on a display device Brown does teach this limitation at column 8, lines 20-45 as determining the percentage of broken links and displaying to the user to make informed decisions about which links to follow , claimed content type equates to links. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kravetts in view of Gottsman with the user dependent query information includes an indication of percentage of content type as compared to total content type within at least one linked document in the query result as described by Brown (column 2, lines 10-12).

As per claim 2, same as claim augments above and Gottsman discloses the claimed user model (each User Persona has the Persona data model and has many number of active User Intentions. Each active User intention is given a nickname which is the display name the user sees on the screen, see column 35, lines 50-57, Figures 12-24).

As per claim 3, same as claim arguments above and Kravets teaches: information related to at least one selected from the group consisting of a user context, a user profile, and a user query result rule (clusters which receive a yes vote are saved

along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders or doing a keyword based search for the among all the context folders, column 7, lines 61-65).

As per claim 4, same as claim arguments above and Kravets teaches:
client-side processing component provides the user-dependent query result information via at least one visual indicator (column 1, lines 14-16, refining and improving search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria).

As per claim 5, same as claim arguments above and Kravets teaches:
the visual indicator comprising at least one selected from the group consisting of highlighting, color, intensity of color, geometric shape, and quantity of geometric shapes (column 1, lines 14-16, refining and improving search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria).

As per claim 6, same as claim arguments above and Gottsman teaches:
the client-side processing component provides the user-dependent query result information via at least one aural indicator (column 38, lines 27-41, generate verbal summary for the user).

As per claim 7 is rejected based on the same rationale as claim 1.

As per claim 8, same as claim arguments above and Brown teaches:
the evaluation of at least one link comprising at determination as to whether the link
corresponds to at least one selected from the group consisting of a document with text
and a document with links (column 6, lines 25-30).

As per claim 9, same as claim arguments above and Brown teaches:
the content type is at least one of text, graphics, and links (at column 8, lines 20-45 as
links).

As per independent claim 10, Kravets teaches a method for facilitating search query
results (see Abstract), comprising:
receiving at least one query result from at least one search service(column 11, line 65,
bridging to column 12, line 1 and Figure 1A, Reference Numbers 18, 30, receiving
search results); and
providing ... query result information derived from the query result and
the user-dependent query result information determined via client-side processing.
(column 4, lines 20-21, display results of the search and column 7, lines 49-65, user
votes negatively on a cluster of his informational needs then the system re-clusters the
remaining documents).

Kravets does not explicitly teach user-dependent. Gottsman discloses the
claimed user-dependent (each active user intention is given a Nickname which is the

displayed name the user sees on the screen, column 35, lines 50-57, Figures 12-14). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Kravets with user-dependent to customize the content to show only the content that relates to a particular intention (column 35, lines 37-40).

Kravets in view of Gottsman do not explicitly teach the user dependent query result information including an indication of percentage of one content type to content type within at least one linked document in the query result, wherein the percentage is at least ... displayed on a display device Brown does teach this limitation at column 8, lines 20-45 as determining the percentage of broken links and displaying to the user to make informed decisions about which links to follow. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kravets in view of Gottsman the user dependent query result information including an indication of percentage of content type within at least one linked document in the query result. to total content type within at least one linked document in the query result as described by Brown (column 2, lines 10-12).

As per claim 11, same as claim arguments above and Gottsman discloses the claimed user model (each User Persona has the Persona data model and has many number of active User Intentions. Each active User intention is given a nickname which is the display name the user sees on the screen, see column 35, lines 50-57, Figures 12-24).

As per claim 12 same as claim arguments above and Kravets teaches:

the user model comprising a model that utilizes, at least in part, information related to at least one selected from the group consisting of a user context, a user profile, and a user query result rule(clusters which receive a yes vote are saved along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders or doing a keyword based search for the among all the context folders, column 7, lines 61-65).

As per claim 13 same as claim arguments above and Kravets teaches:
relaying the user-dependent query result information via at least one search result page indicator(column 1, lines 14-16, refining and improving search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria).

As per claim 14 same as claim arguments above and Brown teaches:
displaying, automatically, at least one thumbnail relating to a search query result page in response to a selection of a corresponding search query result link by at least one user and navigating to a portion of the search query result page and turning ON at least one search result page indicator in response to an interaction with the thumbnail by the user (column 2, lines 31-34).

As per claim 15 same as claim arguments above and Gottsman teaches:
the search result page indicator comprising ... an aural indicator (column 38, lines 27-41, generate verbal summary for the user).

As per claim 16 same as claim arguments above and Kravets teaches:
the visual indicator comprising at least one selected from the group consisting of
symbols, highlighting, color, intensity of color, geometric shape, and quantity of
geometric shapes(column 1, lines 14-16, refining and improving search queries and for
organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria).

As per claim 17 same as claim arguments above and Brown teaches:
deriving at least part of the user-dependent query result information via evaluating at
least one link provided by the query result (column 6, lines 24-40 as parse document
links and display change information web page appearance in a user customizable
way).

As per claim 18 same as claim arguments above and Brown teaches:
determining whether the link corresponds to at least one selected from the group
consisting of a document with text and a document with links(column 6, lines 25-30,
column 9, lines 1-15).

As per claim 19 same as claim arguments above and Brown teaches:
providing an indicator for the link that indicates at least one selected from the
group consisting of a text-content link and a link-content link (column 6, lines 25-30).

As per independent claim 20, Kravets teaches a system that facilitates search query results(see Abstract):

means for accepting at least one query result from at least one search service(column 11, line 65, bridging to column 12, line 1 and Figure 1A, Reference Numbers 18, 30, receiving search results); and

means for providing ... query result information derived from the query result and the user-dependent query result information determined via client-side processing (column 4, lines 20-21, display results of the search and column 7, lines 49-65, user votes negatively on a cluster of his informational needs then the system re-clusters the remaining documents).

Kravets does not explicitly teach user-dependent. Gottsman discloses the claimed user-dependent (each active user intention is given a Nickname which is the displayed name the user sees on the screen, column 35, lines 50-57, Figures 12-14). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Kravets with user-dependent to customize the content to show only the content that relates to a particular intention (column 35, lines 37-40).

Kravets in view of Gottsman do not explicitly teach the user dependent query result information including an indication of percentage of at least one of text, image and link content type within at least one linked page in the query result, wherein the percentage is at least ...displayed on a display device Brown does teach this limitation at column 8, lines 20-45 as determining the percentage of broken links and displaying to the user to make informed decisions about which links to follow. It would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kravetts in view of Gottsman with the user dependent query result information including an indication of percentage of at least one of text, image and link content type within at least one linked page in the query result. to total content type within at least one linked document in the query result as described by Brown (column 2, lines 10-12).

As per independent claim 21, Kravets teaches a user interface, comprising:
an interface adapted to communicate enhanced search query results to a user(column 11, line 65, bridging to column 12, line 1 and Figure 1A, Reference Numbers 18, 30, receiving search results);
at least one input associated with the interface to provide information related to at least one search query result(column 4, lines 20-21, display results of the search and column 7, lines 49-65, user votes negatively on a cluster of his informational needs then the system re-clusters the remaining documents).

Kravets does not explicitly teach user-dependent. Gottsman discloses the claimed user-dependent (each active user intention is given a Nickname which is the displayed name the user sees on the screen, column 35, lines 50-57, Figures 12-14). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Kravets with user-dependent to customize the content to show only the content that relates to a particular intention (column 35, lines 37-40).

Kravets in view of Gottsman do not explicitly teach at least one output to indicate ... search query result information and the output utilizing, at least in part, a thumbnail

view to convey the information, the thumbnail view including an indication of percentage of at least one of text, image and links content type as compared to total content type within at least one linked document in the query result. . Brown does teach this limitation (see column 8, lines 20-45 as determining the percentage of broken links and displaying to the user and column 9, lines 67, thumbnail) to make informed decisions about which links to follow. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Kravets in view of Gottsman at least one output to indicate ... search query result information and the output utilizing, at least in part, a thumbnail view to convey the information, the thumbnail view including an indication of percentage of at least one of text, image and links content type as compared to total content type within at least one linked document in the query result to convey the information to make informed decisions about which links to follow as described by Brown (column 2, lines 10-12).

As per claim 22, same as claim augments above and Gottsman discloses the claimed user model (each User Persona has the Persona data model and has many number of active User Intentions. Each active User intention is given a nickname which is the display name the user sees on the screen, see column 35, lines 50-57, Figures 12-24).

As per claim 23 same as claim arguments above and Kravets teaches: the input comprising at least one selection of at least one search query result (column 7, lines 49-50, vote selection is a selection of a query result).

As per claim 24 same as claim arguments above and Brown teaches:
the output comprising an interactive output that responds to a user selection within
the thumbnail view (column 9, line 1- column 10, line 11)

As per claim 25, same as claim arguments above and Brown teaches:
the output comprising at least one indicator of whether a search query result link is
at least one selected from the group consisting of a text-content link and a link-content
link (column 6, lines 25-30).

As per independent claim 26, Kravets teaches:
transmitted between two or more computer components, that facilitates search query
results(column 11, line 65, bridging to column 12, line 1 and Figure 1A, Reference
Numbers 18, 30, receiving search results);

the data packet comprising, at least in part, information relating to a client-side search
query system that utilizes, at least in part, ...information to provide user-dependent
query result data derived from a search service query result. (column 4, lines 20-21,
display results of the search and column 7, lines 49-65, user votes negatively on a
cluster of his informational needs then the system re-clusters the remaining
documents).

Kravets does not explicitly teach user-dependent. Gottsman discloses the claimed
user-dependent (each active user intention is given a Nickname which is the displayed
name the user sees on the screen, column 35, lines 50-57, Figures 12-14). It would

have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Kravets with user-dependent to customize the content to show only the content that relates to a particular intention as described by Gottsman (column 35, lines 37-40).

Kravets in view of Gottsman do not explicitly teach the information including an indication of percentage of content type within at least one link in the query result. Brown does teach this limitation at column 8, lines 20-45 as determining the percentage of broken links and displaying to the user to make informed decisions about which links to follow. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kravets in view of Gottsman the user dependent query result information teach the information including an indication of percentage of content type within at least one link in the query result to total content type within at least one linked document in the query result as described by Gottsman (column 2, lines 10-12).

Claims 27-29, are rejected based on the same rationale as claim 1.

Conclusion

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

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shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Contact Information

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Susan Rayyan whose telephone number is (571) 272-1675. The examiner can normally be reached M-F: 8am - 4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cottingham can be reached on (571) 272-7079. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Susan Rayyan

September 30, 2007


JOHN COTTINGHAM
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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